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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:44:59 ON 13 JAN 2004)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DISSABS, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 09:45:08 ON 13 JAN 2004

SEA GLUCURONIDASE	
44	FILE ADISCTI
6	FILE ADISINSIGHT
6	FILE ADISNEWS
3667	FILE AGRICOLA
809	FILE ANABSTR
214	FILE AQUASCI
429	FILE BIOBUSINESS
40	FILE BIOCOMMERCE
12995	FILE BIOSIS
2546	FILE BIOTECHABS
2546	FILE BIOTECHDS
3505	FILE BIOTECHNO
4519	FILE CABA
1696	FILE CANCERLIT
14935	FILE CAPLUS
192	FILE CEABA-VTB
1	FILE CEN
18	FILE CIN
110	FILE CONFSCI
16	FILE CROPB
116	FILE CROPU
525	FILE DISSABS
920	FILE DDFB
934	FILE DDFU
1037	FILE DGENE
920	FILE DRUGB
1	FILE DRUGMONOG2
3	FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
1843	FILE DRUGU
5	FILE IMSRESEARCH
27	FILE EMBAL
7628	FILE EMBASE
2785	FILE ESBIOBASE
142	FILE FEDRIP
229	FILE FROSTI
539	FILE FSTA
755	FILE GENBANK
57	FILE HEALSAFE
468	FILE IFIPAT
1099	FILE JICST-EPLUS
14	FILE KOSMET
3035	FILE LIFESCI
12810	FILE MEDLINE
414	FILE NIOSHTIC
92	FILE NTIS
4	FILE NUTRACEUT
48	FILE OCEAN
4082	FILE PASCAL
10	FILE PHAR
26	FILE PHIN
78	FILE PROMT
1	FILE RDISCLOSURE

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            6762   FILE SCISEARCH
            7888   FILE TOXCENTER
            5640   FILE USPATFULL
             187   FILE USPAT2
              25   FILE VETB
             112   FILE VETU
             447   FILE WPIDS
             447   FILE WPINDEX
L1              QUE GLUCURONIDASE
                ---------
                SEA UDP-GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE
                ---------
               4   FILE ADISCTI
               9   FILE AGRICOLA
              13   FILE AQUASCI
               7   FILE BIOBUSINESS
             560   FILE BIOSIS
               9   FILE BIOTECHABS
               9   FILE BIOTECHDS
              55   FILE BIOTECHNO
              33   FILE CABA
              44   FILE CANCERLIT
             310   FILE CAPLUS
               2   FILE CEABA-VTB
               1   FILE CEN
               1   FILE CIN
              19   FILE CONFSCI
               6   FILE CROPU
              13   FILE DISSABS
               1   FILE DDFB
              86   FILE DDFU
            1575   FILE DGENE
               1   FILE DRUGB
             108   FILE DRUGU
               4   FILE EMBAL
             198   FILE EMBASE
             103   FILE ESBIOBASE
               6   FILE FEDRIP
               7   FILE FROSTI
               5   FILE FSTA
             169   FILE GENBANK
               2   FILE HEALSAFE
               7   FILE IFIPAT
               8   FILE JICST-EPLUS
              93   FILE LIFESCI
             197   FILE MEDLINE
              18   FILE NIOSHTIC
               8   FILE OCEAN
             114   FILE PASCAL
               1   FILE PHAR
             240   FILE SCISEARCH
             564   FILE TOXCENTER
              59   FILE USPATFULL
               4   FILE USPAT2
               5   FILE VETU
              13   FILE WPIDS
              13   FILE WPINDEX
L2              QUE UDP-GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE
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     FILE 'TOXCENTER, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, MEDLINE, PASCAL,
     DRUGU, ESBIOBASE, LIFESCI, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:47:33 ON 13 JAN 2004
L3           688 S L2 AND (ISOLAT? OR PURIF? OR CHARACT?)
L4           301 S L3 AND HUMAN
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L5	197	S L3 AND MOUSE
L6	423	S L3 AND RAT
L7	147	DUP REM L4 (154 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8	99	DUP REM L5 (98 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9	194	DUP REM L6 (229 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L7 ANSWER 140 OF 147 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:238612 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198172023596; BA72:23596
TITLE: **CHARACTERIZATION** OF MICROSOMAL BILIRUBIN AND P NITRO PHENOL **UDP GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE** EC-2.4.1.17 ACTIVITIES IN **HUMAN** LIVER A COMPARISON WITH RAT LIVER.
AUTHOR(S): MAHU J-L [Reprint author]; PREAUX A-M; MAVIER P; BERTHELOT P
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNITE RECHERCHES, INSERM U-99, HOP HENRI-MONDOR, F94010 CRETEIL, FR
SOURCE: Enzyme (Basel), (1981) Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 93-102.
CODEN: ENZYBT. ISSN: 0013-9432.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
AB The bilirubin and p-nitrophenol UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UDP-GT) activities were **characterized** from **human** liver microsomes and compared to those from rat liver. This study was performed on large samples of **human** liver obtained from 20 organ donors. The kinetic constants as well as sensitivities to digitonin, temperature, pH and diethylnitrosamine were determined. Apparently, UDP-GT activities have **characteristics** different in **human** and rat liver microsomal membranes. Differences in digitonin-induced activation, in thermodenaturation and in the response to diethylnitrosamine were found between bilirubin and p-nitrophenol UDP-GT activities. This supports the hypothesis of the probable heterogeneity of UDP-GT.

L7 ANSWER 138 OF 147 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 42
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:82460 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198376040823
TITLE: ELECTRO IMMUNOCHEMICAL QUANTIFICATION OF **UDP GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE** IN RAT LIVER MICROSOMES
AUTHOR(S): PFEIL H [Reprint author]; BOCK K W
CORPORATE SOURCE: INST FUER PHARMAKOL UND TOXIKOL DER GEORG-AUGUST-UNIV ZU GOETTINGEN, KREUZBERGRING 57, D-3400 GOETTINGEN, FRG
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry, (1983) Vol. 131, No. 3, pp. 619-624.
CODEN: EJBCAI. ISSN: 0014-2956.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1983:283331
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB Microsomal UDPglucuronosyltransfer(1-naphthol), an enzyme form previously shown to be selectively inducible in rat liver by 3-methylcholanthrene-type inducers, was **purified** to apparent homogeneity. Rabbit antibodies against this enzyme form precipitated UDPglucuronosyltransferase activities towards 1-naphthol and 4-methylumbelliferone faster and to greater extents than enzyme activities towards bilirubin, estrone and 4-hydroxybiphenyl. Ouchterlony double-diffusion analysis showed immunochemical similarity of the rat liver enzyme with the enzymes from other organs of the rat (kidney, testes) and the mouse liver but not with the enzyme from cat and **human** liver. Electroimmunochemical quantification of the enzyme indicated that its level was enhanced 1.3-fold and 2.5-fold in liver microsomes from phenobarbital-treated and 3-methylcholanthrene-treated rats, respectively. 3-Methylcholanthrene treatment increases the enzyme level of rat liver microsomal UDPglucuronosyltransferase(1-naphthol). Despite phospholipid-dependence of its catalytic activity microsomal enzyme activity appears to be a good index of the enzyme level.

L7 ANSWER 137 OF 147 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:353704 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198478090184; BA78:90184
TITLE: HEPATIC AND EXTRAHEPATIC GLUCURONIDATION OF BILE ACIDS IN MAN **CHARACTERIZATION** OF BILE ACID **UDP GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE** IN HEPATIC RENAL AND INTESTINAL MICROSOMES.
AUTHOR(S): MATERN S [Reprint author]; MATERN H; FARTHMANN E H; GEROK W
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV HEPATOL AND GASTROENTEROL, DEP MED, UNIV FREIBURG I BR, D-7800 FREIBURG IBR, FRG
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Investigation, (1984) Vol. 74, No. 2, pp. 402-410.
CODEN: JCINAO. ISSN: 0021-9738.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB Microsomal UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UDP-G) activity toward the bile acids (chenodeoxycholic, deoxycholic, ursodeoxycholic, lithocholic and glycolithocholic) was detected in **human** liver specimens, kidney and intestinal mucosa. The **characteristics** of hepatic and extrahepatic UDP-Glu activities toward these bile acids were compared with respect to kinetic parameters and other catalytic properties. Whereas no organ-specific differences in the affinities of individual bile acids to hepatic and extrahepatic UDP-Glu were observed, the individual bile acids showed reaction rates in liver that were about twice the rates esimated in kidney and about 2-3 times the rates observed in duodenal mucosa. In intestinal mucosa the rate of chenodeoxycholic acid glucuronidation exhibited a progressive decrease from duodenum to colon, where it was 30% of the duodenal level. Compairson of the glucuronidation rates that were estimated with different bile acids in hepatic or extrahepatic tissues showed that for each organ a bile acid structure-activity relationship existed, with highest activity observed for lithocholic and ursodeoxycholic acids, which was .apprx. 2-fold higher compared with chenodeoxycholic or deoxycholic acids. Lowest activity was etimated for glycolithocholic acid. UDP-Glu activity toward chenodeoxycholic acid was studied in biopsy specimens of liver that were obtained from a large group of patients with the following liver diseases: liver cirrhosis, liver fibrosis, granulomatous hepatitis and fatty liver. A significant decrease in enzyme activity was observed in patients with liver cirrhosis and in patients with granulomatous hepatitis compared with patients without liver disease.

L7 ANSWER 135 OF 147 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 41
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:51647 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198528044496
TITLE: **PURIFICATION CHARACTERIZATION** AND SUBCELLULAR LOCATION OF MULTIPLE ISOFORMS OF **HUMAN** LIVER **UDP-GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE** EC-2.4.1.17
AUTHOR(S): CHOWDHURY J R [Reprint author]; CHOWDHURY N R; STRAM R; GROSS F; ARIAS I M
CORPORATE SOURCE: LIVER RES CENT, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLL MED, BRONX, NY, USA
SOURCE: Hepatology, (1984) Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 1074.
Meeting Info.: 35TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF LIVER DISEASES, CHICAGO, ILL., USA, NOV. 10-11, 1984. HEPATOLOGY (BALTIMORE)
CODEN: HPTLD9. ISSN: 0270-9139.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1985:44496
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

L7 ANSWER 136 OF 147 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:540195 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: TM817
TITLE: **PURIFICATION, CHARACTERIZATION** AND SUBCELLULAR LOCATION OF MULTIPLE ISOFORMS OF **HUMAN** -LIVER **UDP-GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE**
AUTHOR: CHOWDHURY J R (Reprint); CHOWDHURY N R; STRAM R; GROSS F; ARIAS I M
CORPORATE SOURCE: YESHIVA UNIV ALBERT EINSTEIN COLL MED, LIVER RES CTR, BRONX, NY, 10461
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: HEPATOLOGY, (1984) Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 1074.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE; CLIN
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: No References

L7 ANSWER 128 OF 147 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2004 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-0144146 PASCAL

TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Chromosomal mapping of a **human** phenol UDP-glucuronosyltransferase, GNT1

AUTHOR: HARDING D.; JEREMIAH S. J.; POVEY S.; BURCHELL B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ninewells hosp. medical school, univ. dep. biochemical medicine, Dundee DD1 9SY, United Kingdom

SOURCE: Annals of human Genetics, (1990), 54(part 1), 17-21, refs. 2 p.
ISSN: 0003-4800 CODEN: ANHGAA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: CNRS-6308

AB A 5' fragment of a full-length cDNA clone encoding a **human** phenol **UDP-glucuronosyl-transferase** was used to produce a specific probe for this gene. DNA **isolated** from a panel of 18 **human**-rodent somatic cell hybrids was analysed by Southern-blot hybridization. The results indicate that this UDP-glucuronosyltransferase in encoded by a single gene, designated GNT1, located on **human** chromosome 2

L7 ANSWER 104 OF 147 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 27
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:415102 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598429402
TITLE: **Characterization** of benzazepine **UDP-glucuronosyl-transferases** in laboratory animals and man.
AUTHOR(S): Hansen, K. T. [Reprint author]; Stentoft, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Drug Metabolism, Health Care Discovery Dev., Novo Nordisk A/S, Novo Nordisk Park, DK-2760 Malov, Denmark
SOURCE: Xenobiotica, (1995) Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 611-622.
CODEN: XENOBH. ISSN: 0049-8254.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Sep 1995
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1995

AB 1. The O-glucuronidation of two dopamine D1 receptor antagonists, Odapipam and Berupipam, were studied in hepatic microsomal fractions from mouse, rat, rabbit, dog, pig, and man using 14C-UDP-glucuronic acid. 2. The influence of pH, detergent, gender, drug-metabolizing enzyme inducers, and age were examined. Detergents like the zwitterionic CHAPS and non-ionic Tween 20, Triton X-100, and Brij 35 stimulated the glucuronidation rate by up to 600% of native activity with the latter being most effective. Both apparent K-m and V-max increased following detergent treatment in rat hepatic microsomes. Less marked activation of UDP glucuronosyltransferase activity was observed with Brij 35 in mouse, rabbit, dog, and pig compared with rat. In contrast, **human** hepatic microsomes were not stimulated by detergent treatment. 3. Marked species-dependent **UDP-glucuronosyl transferase** activity were observed for the two compounds. In general, Odapipam exhibited higher V-max and K-m compared with Berupipam with the exception of rabbit where the reverse was true. Similar kinetic parameters were, however, observed in **human** hepatic microsomes. Highest glucuronidatinon rate (in general) was observed in mouse followed by dog, pig, rabbit, man, and rat. 4. UCT activity in **human** livers showed up to a seven-fold variation. Conjugation of each compound were highly correlated ($r = 0.92$; $n = 20$) suggesting that identical isoform(s) were involved in this reaction. A significant age-related decrease in UDP-glucuronosyltranferase activity was observed, which partly could be explained by a preponderance in elderly female donor liver samples.

L7 ANSWER 101 OF 147 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:175488 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 ACS
TITLE: **UDP-glucuronosyl transferases**

AUTHOR(S): Remmel, R. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Medicinal Chemistry, University Minnesota, Minneapolls, MN, 55455, USA.
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 212th ACS National Meeting, Orlando, FL, August 25-29, (1996) pp. TOXI-053.
CODEN: 63BFAF.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1996:416814
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20030106

AB Glucuronidation is an important biotransformation process that converts numerous xenobiotic and endogenous compds. into more water sol. products that are then excreted into urine or bile. Attachment of glucuronic acid may occur on aliph. and arom. hydroxyl, thiol, amino, hydroxylamino, and carboxylic acid groups. Like the P 450 enzymes, multiple **UDP-glucuronosyl-transferases** (UGTs) in **humans** and other species have been **isolated**, cloned, and expressed. Two major gene families, UGT1 and UGT2 have been identified, and several individual enzymes within these families with different substrate affinities have been **characterized**. In general, conjugation with glucuronic acid is considered to be a detoxification process. However, certain glucuronides, e.g. acyl glucuronides or N-O-glucuronides may have inherent reactivity resulting in binding to cellular macromols. Glucuronidation may also play a role in either bladder or colon cancer, by serving as a method of delivery of proximate carcinogens after hydrolysis of the glucuronides by .beta.-glucuronidase.

L7 ANSWER 123 OF 147 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:600172 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:200172

TITLE: The UDP glucuronosyltransferase gene superfamily: suggested nomenclature based on evolutionary divergence

AUTHOR(S): Burchell, Brian; Nebert, Daniel W.; Nelson, David R.; Bock, Karl W.; Iyanagi, Takashi; Jansen, Peter L. M.; Lancet, Doron; Mulder, Gerard J.; Chowdhury, Jayanta Roy; et al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem. Med., Ninewells Hosp., Dundee, DD1 9SY, UK

SOURCE: DNA and Cell Biology (1991), 10(7), 487-94
CODEN: DCEBE8; ISSN: 1044-5498

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A nomenclature system for the UDP glucuronosyltransferase superfamily is proposed, based on divergent evolution of the genes. A total of 26 distinct cDNAs in five mammalian species have been sequenced to date. Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequences leads to the definition of two families and a total of three subfamilies. For naming each gene, it is proposed that the root symbol UGT for **human** (ugt for mouse), representing "**UDP glucuronosyl/transferase**", be followed by an Arabic no. denoting the family, a letter designating the subfamily, and an Arabic numeral representing the individual gene within the family or subfamily (hyphen before the Arabic no. for mouse), e.g., **human** UGT2B1 and murine Ugt2b-1. Whereas the gene and cDNA should be italicized, the corresponding transcript, protein, and enzyme activity should not be written with lowercase letters or in italics, e.g., **human** or murine UGT2B21. Recent exptl. evidence suggests that several exons of the UGT1 gene might be shared, indicating that distinct UGT1 transcripts and proteins may arise via alternative splicing; the gene and gene product of alternative splicing will be designated with an asterisk, e.g., UGT1*6 an UGT1*6, resp. When an orthologous gene between species cannot be identified with certainty, as occurs in the UGT2B subfamily, it is recommended that the genes be named in sequential chronol. as they become **characterized**. The **human** nomenclature system should be used for species other than the mouse. It is anticipated that this UGT gene nomenclature system will require updating on a regular basis.

L8 ANSWER 98 OF 99 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:182415 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198069057411; BA69:57411
TITLE: **PURIFICATION** OF **MOUSE** LIVER **UDP GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE**.
AUTHOR(S): BURCHELL B [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP BIOCHEM, MED SCI INST, UNIV, DUNDEE, SCOTL, UK
SOURCE: Medical Biology (Helsinki), (1979) Vol. 57, No. 5, pp. 265-268.
CODEN: MDBYAS. ISSN: 0302-2137.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB A method is described for the **purification** of hepatic microsomal **UDP-glucuronosyl-transferase** from 2 different strains of **mice**, by a combination of detergent solubilization, ion-exchange chromatography and affinity chromatography. Using this procedure up to 0.5 mg of UDP-glucuronosyltransferase could be obtained from 30 g of **mouse** liver and this enzyme could be **purified** from as little as 10 g of **mouse** liver. MW of the apparently homogeneous preparation was 57,000 .+-. 2000 when determined by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The **purified** transferase catalyzed the glucuronidation of .apprx. 0.6 .mu.mol 4-nitrophenol min-1 .cntdot. mg-1 protein. Immunochemical analysis of this preparation further indicates that UDPglucuronosyltransferase was **purified** to apparent homogeneity

L8 ANSWER 96 OF 99 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 25
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:82460 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198376040823
TITLE: ELECTRO IMMUNOCHEMICAL QUANTIFICATION OF **UDP GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE** IN RAT LIVER MICROSOMES
AUTHOR(S): PFEIL H [Reprint author]; BOCK K W
CORPORATE SOURCE: INST FUER PHARMAKOL UND TOXIKOL DER GEORG-AUGUST-UNIV ZU GOETTINGEN, KREUZBERGRING 57, D-3400 GOETTINGEN, FRG
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry, (1983) Vol. 131, No. 3, pp. 619-624.
CODEN: EJBCAI. ISSN: 0014-2956.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1983:283331
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB Microsomal UDPglucuronosyltransfer(1-naphthol), an enzyme form previously shown to be selectively inducible in rat liver by 3-methylcholanthrene-type inducers, was **purified** to apparent homogeneity. Rabbit antibodies against this enzyme form precipitated UDPglucuronosyltransferase activities towards 1-naphthol and 4-methylumbelliferone faster and to greater extents than enzyme activities towards bilirubin, estrone and 4-hydroxybiphenyl. Ouchterlony double-diffusion analysis showed immunochemical similarity of the rat liver enzyme with the enzymes from other organs of the rat (kidney, testes) and the **mouse** liver but not with the enzyme from cat and human liver. Electroimmunochemical quantification of the enzyme indicated that its level was enhanced 1.3-fold and 2.5-fold in liver microsomes from phenobarbital-treated and 3-methylcholanthrene-treated rats, respectively. 3-Methylcholanthrene treatment increases the enzyme level of rat liver microsomal UDPglucuronosyltransferase(1-naphthol). Despite phospholipid-dependence of its catalytic activity microsomal enzyme activity appears to be a good index of the enzyme level.

L8 ANSWER 94 OF 99 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 23
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:185267 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198477018251; BA77:18251
TITLE: **PURIFICATION** OF A FORM OF **MOUSE** LIVER **UDP GLUCURONOSYL TRANSFERASE** EC-2.4.1.17 WHICH GLUCURONIDATES ANDROGENS.
AUTHOR(S): MACKENZIE P I [Reprint author]; OWENS I S
CORPORATE SOURCE: BUILD 10, ROOM 8C-416 NATL INST HEALTH, BETHESDA, MD 20205, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Steroid Biochemistry, (1983) Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 1097-1102.
CODEN: JSTBBK. ISSN: 0022-4731.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
AB A form of UDP glucuronosyltransferase active in the glucuronidation of the androgens, testosterone, androsterone and dihydrotesterone was **purified** to apparent homogeneity as judged by sodium dodecylsulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis from the livers of phenobarbital-treated C57BL/6N **mice**. This UDP glucuronosyltransferase is inactive towards estrone as substrate. Data from chromatofocusing and **purification** experiments suggest that testosterone and androsterone are glucuronidated primarily by this enzyme form and to a lesser extent by an enzyme form which has a slightly higher isoelectric point. However, this major form is only responsible for .apprx. 1/2 the capacity to glucuronidate dihydrotestosterone.